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HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1900.—SEMIWEEKLY.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

COMPANIES WON'T PAY

Sanitary Fire Claims Tabooed.

RULING OF UNDERWRITERS

Will Not Admit Any Claim for Loss By Official Conflagrations Direct or Indirect.

The following appears in the Insurance Department of the San Francisco News Letter:

The fire at Honolulu on the 20th ult., which consumed an area bounded by Kukui, River and Queen streets and Nuuanu avenue, some fourteen blocks, has raised the question as to who is liable for the damages. It was intended by the Board of Health that a portion of Block 15, where the fire started, should be burned as has been done with other plague spots. The entire fire department forces and four engines were on hand. After about an hour the wind rose and changed to the east, and carrying the blazing embers upon the roofs of the buildings in the vicinity; in a very short time the fire had passed beyond control.

The area burned is not so large as that of the great fire of 1886, but the number of buildings burned is far greater and the class bitter, but the damage will greatly exceed that of the '86 fire. The exact amount of loss is unattainable at this date, but will be enough to wipe out the item of profit from the fire underwriting standpoint for some time to come. Dynamite was unsuccessfully employed to stop the progress of the fire, and the water supply proved to be entirely inadequate for a conflagration of this character. The Honolulu agents met and adopted a resolution, which embodied the fact that since the fire was caused by action of the Civil Government, they would not regard the companies as liable, but in case of claims would resort to the same to their home offices and await instructions.

The following resolution was passed by the Board of Fire Underwriters held at a special meeting held February 6th in this city:

We, the undersigned, representatives of insurance companies doing business in Honolulu, H. I., agree not to recognize any claim for loss by fire caused directly or indirectly by order of the civil authorities.

We also agree to cancel pro rata any policy presented for cancellation covering on property in the district burned.

Signed:

Alliance Assurance Co., Commercial Union Ass'n Co., C. F. Mullins, Manager.

Com. Union Fire Ins. Co., E. T. Nibley, Asst. Manager.

Royal Insurance Co., Rolla V. Watt, Manager.

Greenwich Ins. Co., Tom C. Grant, General Agent.

London & Lancashire, English-American Underwriters, Norwalk Fire Ins. Co., Netherlands Fire Ins. Co., D. E. Miles, Asst. Manager.

Norwich Union, W. H. Lowden, Manager.

Scottish Union & National, R. C. McDermott, Gen. Agent.

Ætna Ins. Co., Boardman & Spencer, General Agents.

Palatine Ins. Co., Ltd., Traders' Ins. Co., Chas. T. Parker, Asst. Manager.

Insurance Co. of North America, James D. Bailey, General Agent.

Atlantic Assurance Co., Frank J. Devlin, Manager.

Union Insurance Co., Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., T. Edw. Pope, Manager.

National Fire Ins. Co., Springfield & M. I. Ins. Co., Geo. D. Dornin, Manager.

German-American Ins. Co., German Alliance Ins. Ass'n, G. H. Tyson, General Agent.

Boston Ins. Co., Manchester Assurance Co., Caledonian Ins. Co., American Ins. Co., American Fire Ins. Co., L. B. Edwards, Manager.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co., New York Underwriters Agency, Whitney Palache, Asst. Manager.

Imperial Ins. Co., Ltd., Lion Fire Ins. Co., Ltd., Wm. J. Landers, Res. Manager.

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn, H. McD. Spencer.

United States Ins. Co., W. O. Wayman, Manager.

American Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, Sesa Ins. Co., E. Brown & Sons, General Agents.

Law Union & Crown Ins. Co., Catton Bell & Co., Managers.

The companies above signing are all issuing the New York form of standard policy, which is generally classed as an excepted hazard, "losses caused directly or indirectly by order of any civil authority" and which in full is as follows: "This company shall not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or rebellion, military or usurped power, or by order of any civil authority; or by theft; or by neglect of the insured to use all reasonable means to save and preserve the property at and after a fire, or when property is endangered by fire or lightning; premises; or unless fire is caused by explosion of any kind or lightning; but liability for direct damage by lightning may be assumed by specific agreement hereon."

LORD ROBERTS RESCUES KIMBERLEY FROM SIEGE

Driving the Boers Back Towards Bloemfontein.

BULLER HAD TO RECROSS THE TUGELA BUT MAY TRY AGAIN.

Interest in London Divided Between War and Russia's Menacing Movements Towards Herat.

The following extracts and abstracts from the Coast files and from the Advertiser's special afternoon service of the Associated Press, carry the news of the Anglo-Boer war from February 10th to about 1:30 p. m. of February 17th. As previously reported, Buller has withdrawn across the Tugela River. Encouraging news comes from Roberts, that commander having relieved Kimberley and sent strong columns after Cronje, who is retreating with his whole army to Bloemfontein, the capital of Orange Free State. In London interest in the war is beginning to be divided with the Central Asian question, which has been precipitated by Russia's demonstration on Herat.

consenting to wait for the execution of her own order until the hostilities in South Africa are over. Several European powers, by similar consents as to guns being constructed by Vickers & Sons & Maxim, enable England to secure 100 Maxim.

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Two thousand men are constantly employed at Woolwich arsenal and all the gun and ammunition factories are working night and day to execute Government orders. The weekly output of four firms is 4,000,000 rounds.

Great Britain, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, is placing large orders for Schwartzkopf torpedoes for the Admiralty. The orders are ostensibly being executed for Italy.

Outside of the requirements for South Africa, Great Britain is accumulating immense stores of war material. Considerable divergence of opinion exists as to the adequacy of the Government's military proposals even now. The military experts and newspapers, while acknowledging the difficulties to be met, complain that nothing is said about measures necessary for the immediate emergencies in South Africa and declare that the Government's scheme is mainly directed to a large increase of volunteers, untrained and unorganized men, while nothing is being done to prepare a large, well-organized force, ready to take the field.

The only point that meets with universal approval is the announcement of the creation of forty-three batteries, which Lord Lansdowne has explained are to consist of 15-pounds of the newest and most modern type, and the further announcement that the reserves of stores and ammunition, which Lord Lansdowne had admitted

had been kept far too low, are to be rushed to the level required by modern improvements and maintained there.

An army of half a million may be raised for home defence.

Boers Drive in British Outposts.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—After repulsing Boer attack on Hildyard's position Tuesday, General Buller found it necessary on Wednesday to withdraw across the Tugela under a severe bombardment. General Hildyard held his ground splendidly, but, unfortunately, the enemy's big gun upon the mountain could not be silenced by either the naval or siege guns. Shells from the enemy's cannon even fell among our force in the valley. Only at the greatest and with needless risk could General Buller have forced his way through. He decided to take the wiser alternative and not to insist upon an advance that way. I ask you to suspend judgment and to rely on General Buller.

Generals Macdonald and Babbington have retired from Modder river.

The war balloon saved Buller from a terrible disaster, as it revealed the existence of a trap which, if Buller had entered it, would have exposed him to the fire of a dozen heavy guns, all cunningly masked and some of them fitted with disappearing carriages. The guns were mounted in a place of extraordinary strength.

A Sun's cable from London says the British are bearing Buller's misfortune coolly. It is expected that a diversion will soon be made by starting Methuen with a strong column toward Bloemfontein. This will compel Joubert, in front of Buller, to weaken his lines.

Winston Churchill reports that another attempt may be made to force the Tugela, but that the British public must realize that the relief of Ladysmith, which is a point of honor more than of policy, would strain the energies of an army of 50,000 men and that 100,000 might be needed.

Reports from Modder river say General Roberts has arrived there and was enthusiastically received.

rumors of Boer Movements.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Boers have crossed the Tugela and are within an hour's march of Chievely camp. It is reported that Joubert, with 6,000 men, is marching on Buller to make a flank attack.

The Boers at Colesburg are unusually active. Far from being hemmed in, they are themselves threatening the British line of communications. As dispatches from that section to Cape Town are signed "Clements," it is probable that General French has gone to take command of a cavalry division.

Alliance With Portugal.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—There exists today what practically amounts to an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Portugal. For the past week and longer there has been circulating through the English press, irrespective of party lines, a nervous apprehension of European opposition and a still more nervous appreciation of the fact that the British Government is unable to face it with honor to herself.

Great War Preparations.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The War Office is making preparations to continue the stream of troops for South Africa. Four large steamers have been chartered. Japan agrees to let the Armstrongs transfer to England four naval quick-fires that were built for her.

NO CASES YESTERDAY

Kalihi Suspect Died of Typhoid.

COOPER GOES TO KAUAI

Streets to be Again Sprinkled With Disinfectants to Avoid Infection by Dust.

which I told Capt. Campbell I would bring before the Board this afternoon. It is in relation to fees for services rendered in the harbor. The proposition was made by the steamship companies some time ago that the Board of Health appoint a quarantine officer and a physician for the harbor, and allow them to charge fees for their services. At that time the Board did not approve of that method, as we wanted the quarantine matters of the harbor more directly under the Board's observation. Later, Captain Campbell was appointed as the quarantine officer and now he desires that some arrangements be made as to fees. Wilder & Co. have made the same proposition, and perhaps it would be advisable for the Board to establish a fee for the inspection of vessels and the supervision of quarantine."

Cooper Going to Kauai.

Mr. Cooper: "I should like to obtain, if possible, the permission of the Board to go to Kauai; I want to get away on the next steamer, if I can arrange it; if not, I will go next week providing the Board will grant me its permission. It is very necessary that I should make this trip. Matters connected with my department as Attorney General urgently demand my presence on Kauai. I have several important matters to attend to; I don't think it is necessary to say just what they are. If I can be of any service to the Board of Health while there I will most gladly discharge any duty it sees fit to commission me with."

Dr. Wood: "Must you go to Kauai on court matters, Mr. Cooper?"

Mr. Cooper: "The March term of the Circuit Court on Kauai is coming on and it is necessary that I be there. That is one of the matters which makes it necessary for me to go to Kauai."

Dr. Wood: "I think it would be well for somebody to go to Kauai who represents the Board."

Mr. Hatch: "If Mr. Cooper were sent to Kauai by the Board of Health on the Board's business I should think the matter could be better so arranged."

STABLES ARE TO BURN

Found at Last to be
Infected.

AH SING CASE DECIDES

Claim That no Evidence of Infection
Existed Until Proved by
Third Victim.

(From Monday's Daily.)

PLATFORM OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

(1) Burn every house, incapable of disinfection, in which a case of plague originates, or in which it has remained long enough to create a reasonable doubt as to infection.

(2) Burn every house which, by reason of proximity or other reason, may reasonably be believed to be infected.

(3) Let the decision follow as closely as practicable after discovery of each case; and action follow promptly each decision.

The Chinaman, Ah Sing, who died on Saturday in the Chinese Hospital under grave suspicion has been officially declared a plague victim. Dr. Hoffmann examined slides prepared from the fluids taken from the body late Saturday afternoon and determined the cause of the man's death was plague.

Ah Sing was 18 years old and lived in a house on the Asylum road. He was taken to the Chinese Hospital on Saturday, where Dr. Jobe attended him. The body has been cremated and the house where Ah Sing lived and adjoining buildings, will be burned. Ah Sing's is the sixty-third case and fifty-fourth death of plague since the outbreak. The case was one of the pneumonic form of the disease. Ah Sing had worked at the Hotel stables.

YESTERDAY'S BOARD MEETING.

Decided That the Hotel Stables Shall Be Burned.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board of Health met in the Judiciary building. Those present were President Wood, Dr. Day and Messrs. Lowrey, Hatch and Smith.

The Board immediately turned their attention to the consideration of the Ah Sing case. When the Board adjourned Saturday afternoon it had not been officially announced that Ah Sing had died of the plague. Dr. Hoffmann was then examining the slides and did not determine the matter until after that meeting. Dr. Wood announced, therefore, to the members of the Board at yesterday's meeting that Ah Sing's was a verified case of plague.

Dr. Wood: "I have been running around all the morning endeavoring to find out all that was possible in regard to Ah Sing, and whether he had been working at the Hotel stables. I wanted to get conclusive evidence in the matter and it was almost by accident that I ran across substantiation of the report that Ah Sing had been employed recently in the Hotel stables. It was about 11:30 o'clock this morning that I met Mr. John Andrade in his carriage. He spoke to me and said that his Chinese boy was a cousin to the Ah Sing who had died of the plague and that he (the boy) would like to have the ashes of Ah Sing after the body had been cremated."

"I saw a clue here and immediately seized upon it and asked Mr. Andrade if I could see the boy; Mr. Andrade replied that the Chinese boy was in the carriage. I questioned the fellow very closely and had his replies taken down in shorthand. He appeared to be perfectly honest in his statements, and I am well satisfied that the information he gave me is correct. He had only just heard of his cousin Ah Sing's death and was anxious to secure his ashes, having heard that the death was due to plague and that the body would be cremated. I have Ah Sop's (Ah Sing's cousin) statement here and will read it."

Statement of Ah Sop.

My name is Ah Sop. I work for John Andrade—in his stables. I am a cousin of Ah Sing. He worked together with me five months for John Andrade; then he worked at Club stables. About a month ago he left the Club stables. When the Club stables were quarantined my cousin was not quarantined, because he worked at night time. He then worked one or two weeks for Hotel stables. When he was working for Hotel stables he lived at Palama, Asylum road. Before the first quarantine my cousin lived on River street, but since he worked at the Hotel stables he has been leaving at Palama. At the Hotel stables he helped to clean harness; he did not paint carriages; he worked at night time. When the Club stables were quarantined he stopped at "Fire Place."

I saw my cousin two or three weeks ago. He was not sick then; I was told yesterday that my cousin died.

Hunt for Evidence.

Dr. Wood (continuing): "Last night I went to the Hotel stables and asked for a list of the Chinese employees who had worked at the stables since December last. I asked Mr. Buckley for this list to see if it contained the name of Ah Sing. I was informed that a carriage painter, Ah Sing by name, had worked at the stables and that he was now living on Kukui street. After

getting this information I almost gave up the idea of the Ah Sing who had died ever having worked at the Hawaiian Hotel stables, until this morning, when I saw Ah Sop, Mr. Andrade's Chinese boy, and found out that Ah Sing had worked at the stables. I afterwards went to the battery camp and questioned the Chinaman who had been taken from the Hotel stables, I picked out the little one who had been employed there for the past year, Ah Lu, and questioned him again in regard to Ah Sing. Ah Lu at first denied ever having known him at all; then, when I scared him a little, he owned up that Ah Sing had worked for some time at the Club stables, but denied absolutely any knowledge of his ever having been employed at the Hotel stables.

"Ah Sing at one time worked for John Andrade, who taught him his trade; but he afterwards quarreled with his cousin, Ah Sop, and went away and secured employment in the Club stables. I have witnesses to substantiate the correctness of all this information and can get them, if need be, at any time. Ah Sing worked at the Club stables for several months, and about the time that the Club stables were closed he went to work somewhere else at his regular occupation. The foregoing I got out of a Chinaman who had lived in the same house in Palama with Ah Sing. Mr. Berliner and a Chinaman, however, also told me that Ah Sing had been employed in the Hotel stables. Several Portuguese, who did not know him by description and called him simply 'Pake,' substantiated this evidence, saying that a young, pale-looking Chinaman, who had been working at the Club stables, had afterwards come to the Hotel stables to work. Ah Sing answered their description.

The Evidence Found.

"The evidence, I think, is conclusive that Ah Sing had worked a week ago at the Hotel stables, and I think we can safely say that this is the third case of plague that has come from the Hotel stables. Now we have ascertained facts in the Ah Sing case that we were unable to get hold of in either of the other two cases from the stables, the Japanese who was taken from Kukui street on January 22, and Ah Hung, who died last Monday.

"In the Japanese (Kukui street) case we had no testimony that he had ever worked at the Hotel stables, other than the sub-inspector's report, which we were not able to substantiate by any other information. As far as Ah Hung is concerned, it was understood that he had slept at the stables, but that he was not working there when he was taken sick.

"Ah Sing, who was infected in the same manner as the two previous victims, certainly did contract the disease while working at the Hotel stables. He was first a stable boy there, sweeping out the stables and working with the manure; afterwards he washed harness and the evidence all points to his having become infected in the stables. This is the way the matter stands to date."

Discussion by Board.

Mr. Hatch: "Did not the bookkeeper at the Hotel stables say that the Ah Sing, who worked there, was a carriage painter?"

Dr. Wood: "That Ah Sing was evidently another man who worked for the stables occasionally; perhaps for a week at a time, but was not steadily employed there."

Mr. Hatch: "Were there two Ah Sing's on the books, then?"

Dr. Wood: "We have not yet been able to see the books; I have arranged to have them brought to us. There are many Chinamen with the same name and many of them have several names; they generally lie so much that it is impossible to rely on what they say in most cases. Ah Sop (Mr. Andrade's Chinese boy) I am satisfied spoke the truth; however, I can get him any time I want him."

Mr. Lowrey: "Was there no evidence that the Japanese who was removed from Kukui street on January 22, had come from the Hotel stables?"

Dr. Wood: "There was no proof that the Japanese who had left the Hotel stables at that time, was the man who died of plague, and who was removed from Kukui street before he died."

Considerable discussion here took place in regard to the evidence or lack of evidence in the cases of the Japanese (died Jan. 22nd) and Ah Hung, as to their having been infected in the Hotel stables. The general opinion of the members was that there had been insufficient evidence in either of the two first cases from the Hotel stables to warrant the Board's taking any measures other than those which they had adopted. The evidence in the Ah Sing case was considered by the members of the Board as satisfactory.

Mr. Lowrey: "Then the evidence in this Ah Sing case appears to clear up the matter considerably and enables the Board to act upon definite information."

Dr. Wood: "Yes; I think we have all the information necessary to go ahead with the consideration of the disposition of the Hotel stables."

Stables to be Burned.

Mr. Lowrey's motion (made earlier in the proceedings and reported above) was here seconded and it became the unanimous resolution of the Board that the Hawaiian Hotel stables upon evidence gathered were, in the opinion of the Board, infected by plague and could be disinfected in no way other than by fire and should therefore be immediately burned.

Mr. Lowrey: "I doubt if the fire will thoroughly disinfect the ground owing to the nature of the structure, and I would suggest that the iron roofing be first removed and that the frame be torn down so that the fire will prove more effective. The ground could be sprinkled first so that no danger would exist for those employed to do this."

Dr. Wood: "The ground has already twice been sprinkled with acid—one when the Hotel stables were first put in quarantine and once since. I would suggest that heat generated by combustion is not to be depended upon. To tear down the building first and then burn it after fencing in that portion of the grounds adjoining the interior of the block so as to prevent the rats from running to other places, will prove effective I am sure. We can't fence in the building on the roadsides because the Fire Department can't very well handle the fire that way, and

rats, according to our previous experience, do not run out into the road, anyway. I might say that thirty-six dead rats were discovered back of the Uncle Sam restaurant, in Block 19, when that building was being pulled down. Seven rats have also been discovered under the flooring in the rear of Williams' undertaking establishment, on the same block. Mr. Smith's poison has been freely distributed among the ruins of the Pantheon stables, and, as many dead rats have been found there since the fire, it goes to show not only that the poison is effective, but that the rats were not all destroyed in the fire."

SATURDAY'S BOARD MEETING.

Dr. Emerson Asks Immediate Destruction of Hotel Stables.

The Board of Health met at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Judiciary building. President Wood, Drs. Day and Emerson and Messrs. Hatch, Lowrey, and Smith were present. Mr. L. A. Thurston, president of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee was also at the meeting as were Fire Commissioner Brown, Detective David Kaapa and others.

President Wood opened business by going directly into the case of Ah Sing, Chinaman, aged 18, who was taken to the Chinese Hospital in Palama at an early hour Saturday morning, where he was seen a short time later by Dr. Jobe and where Dr. Wood also went to see him. Ah Sing was found in a dying condition, with an exceedingly high fever and suspicious lumps in the neck. The symptoms showed the decided pneumonia form of plague, as nearly as outward signs could indicate.

Ah Sing died about 11 o'clock Saturday morning and was removed to the morgue shortly after noon, where Drs. Hoffmann and Wood, after having their lunch, proceeded to the examination of the body. The result of the autopsy was not reported until after the Board of Health meeting, although Dr. Wood, in telling the members the facts of the case in his possession, said that in his opinion there was very little doubt but the man had died of the pneumonia form of plague.

Dr. Wood went on to state that Ah Sing had resided in an apapa in Palama inspected by N. Fernandez. When his name had first been entered on the inspection roll he stated that he worked at the Club stables. Ah Sing made the statement before he was removed to the hospital that he had been sick sixteen days. Dr. Wood said that this was an impossibility, as the man was suffering from an acute disease, when he was removed, and could not have suffered that long.

Dr. Wood also stated at the Saturday meeting that a Chinaman at the Kalihi detention camp, who had a temperature of 104 shortly after he was taken sick, showed very suspicious symptoms.

In speaking of the Ah Sing case, Dr. Wood said: "The postmortem appearances were almost certainly those of the pneumonia form of plague. The sub-maxillary glands on the right side and the lymphatic glands were both suspicious looking. I think that the infection in this case came through the mouth. The symptoms generally were the kind we expect to find in cases where infection is taken through the mouth. It might also have been that infection was taken through the lungs by inhalation. The case was very similar to that of Ah Hung, the man who had worked at the Hotel stables. The same glandular swellings were evident in the neck in both cases. Dr. Hoffmann is examining slides now; he may have to take cultures before he can say definitely whether Ah Sing died of the plague."

"In regard to the Ah Hung case I have done everything in my power to trace his movements and whereabouts before he died, through the Citizens' Sanitary Committee and the Police department. I have received a little additional information through Dr. Hoffmann, who took Ah Hung to the pest house in his buggy Monday morning. Dr. Hoffmann's information may be the cause of some light being thrown on the subject. Dr. Hoffmann said that he had learned that Ah Hung had lived in the same place with another man, engaged in the same work as Ah Hung did in the Hotel stables. The Marshal was asked to try and trace the man who had been with Ah Hung."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Argentine and Portuguese ports have been declared free of the plague. Many people were frozen to death by the recent blizzard in Great Britain.

The Y. M. C. A. of California has just held a state convention at Redlands, Cal.

Count von Arnim, on behalf of the Imperialists, favors the German naval bill.

Josiah Quincy, former Mayor of Boston, has married a Mrs. Tyler, in London.

A German armored cruiser will stop at Havre in recognition of the French fair.

The health of Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is greatly improved.

Transports will make bi-monthly trips from San Francisco to the Philippines.

February 17, afternoon report: Sugar, raw sugar; refined steady; crushed 5.60c.

Texans lynched a white man at Port Arthur for killing another with a bayonet.

Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., is superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The wreck of the Alfonso XIII. may be raised and the hull used as a merchant ship.

A resolution has been introduced into the House urging the defeat of the Canal treaty.

Japan is to make an imposing display at the spring maneuvers of its naval strength.

An attempt was made to shoot Governor Taylor of Kentucky, but the bullets missed.

Mrs. Lawton will probably sell her home at Redlands, Cal., and live at Louisville, Ky.

Alfred Dupont, one of the most celebrated photographers in the United States, is dead.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

The first critical period in a woman's life comes at the passing of her girlhood. How to preserve the daughter's health at this crisis is the problem that confronts every mother of girls. Mrs. J. M. Riggs, of Carterville, Mo., solved the problem. She says:

"My daughter Josie during the winter of 1896 suffered a complete breakdown in health. She lost weight and appetite, and was unable to walk to school. Those who knew her condition said that she was in the same state of debility. Shortly after school closed, on the advice of a neighbor, we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"She took three bottles of the pills and to-day there is not a healthier, more robust looking girl in Carterville. She is fitter and healthier than ever before in her life." Mrs. J. M. Riggs.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 15th day of October, 1898. W. M. WOLCOTT, Notary Public.

From the Journal, Carterville, Mo.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People come in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give life and strength to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of influenza, palpitation of the heart, pale and yellow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

How One Mother Saved Her Daughter

TERRITORIAL BILL.

Hartwell and Smith See McKinley.
Prompt Action Likely.

Senator Cullom, accompanied by Messrs. Hartwell and Smith, the latter at one time attorney general of Hawaii, talked with President McKinley this morning regarding Hawaiian affairs and legislation now pending in Congress providing for a form of government for the islands.

It was agreed at this conference that Senator Cullom, in the Senate, and some one in the House, should seek to have Congress take prompt action toward enacting legislation providing a permanent government for the islands. Explanations will be made to Congress of the distress prevailing in the islands, and of the urgent necessity for relief, together with the many reasons of a general nature for immediate action. It is thought that these appeals will be effective, and that Congress will do something without much delay.

The President had decided a few days ago to send a special message to Congress pointing out the distress in Hawaii due to the presence of bubonic plague, and recommending that the Hawaiian legislature be again called into life that it might do something to relieve the situation. Such action by Congress would have been temporary, and the legislature would have again died with permanent legislation. The President will not now send this message, and will await the expected prompt action by Congress of a permanent nature. This will be better than two measures, one temporary and another permanent.—Washington Star, February 10.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Cullom was at the White House today and had a conference with the President in regard to the status of legislation before Congress affecting the Hawaiian islands. The President had under consideration the expediency of asking Congress to pass some temporary legislation which would enable the local government to provide for natives whose houses had been burned to stop the spread of the bubonic plague, and to succor those in distress. Senator Cullom, however, expressed the belief that Congress would soon pass a bill providing for a permanent government for the islands, and that this measure would be ample sufficient to meet the existing conditions. The President therefore will await the action of Congress on the pending bill.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Cures Old Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause

MAUI'S PLAGUE

Dr. Armitage Makes a Statement.

Says Previous Reports Have Misrepresented Things -- General Maui News Notes.

The following letter contradicting or revising statements made by the Advertiser's Maui correspondent, by George Hons and by President Wood of the Board of Health, comes from Dr. Armitage of Wailuku. It is perhaps unnecessary for this paper to say that it printed all it had in good faith and based its editorial conclusions upon news that seemed accurate:

Wailuku, Maui, Feb. 14, 1909.

Editor Advertiser: Your issue of the 13th inst. received by me today contains so many remarkable misstatements in reference to the commencement and progress of the plague on the island of Maui, that I feel constrained in justice to myself and to the public to present you with an accurate account of the epidemic.

Not only is your own editorial on the subject misleading; but the reported statement of Mr. Hons, as well as the reported official report of Dr. Wood, require very considerable alterations to make them agree with the facts. In one particular you are correct, when you state that I attended all of the cases; and now I shall endeavor as briefly as possible to make you aware of the true facts of the case, prefacing my account with the remarks, that the diagnosis of a case of plague is frequently a matter of some difficulty in the absence of bacteriological evidence, and that so far, no station for bacteriological research had been established on this island, until the arrival of Dr. Garvin.

Case No. 1. On Sunday morning, the 4th inst., I was called to see a Chinaman residing in a house situated amongst the taro patches some distance below the Wailuku depot. I drove thither, taking with me my Chinese cook as interpreter. The patient, a man named Ah Tong, was in an extremely weak condition, barely able to stand, with a temperature of 104°, rapid pulse and respiration. He had come from a wash house in Kahului, where he had been taken ill on Chinese New Year's day, and my enquiries and examination led me to believe that he was suffering from malaria; but my suspicions were aroused by a considerable glandular enlargement on the right side of the neck which had arisen two days previously. His friend came to my house for medicine, but returned about three hours later, stating that the man was dead. Immediately I telephoned to Mr. Haysselden, the deputy sheriff; on his arrival I told him that I had a case which I strongly suspected to be one of plague, and requested him to find Sheriff Baldwin and Dr. Weddick, and ask them to meet me at my house as soon as possible. Some time afterwards, the sheriff arrived, and I endeavored to impress him with the gravity of the case, urging on him the necessity of a strict inquiry and examination, and stating that in my opinion the lungs would be found to be seriously affected. Dr. Weddick did not see me about the case, nor was I asked to take part in the postmortem examination which, so I have learned afterwards, was restricted to a simple examination of the affected glands, pronounced by the Government physician to be free from suspicion.

Case No. 2. On the morning of February 6th, I was called to see an old man named Sam Yeng, residing in and part owner of the wash house from which Case No. 1 had come. At the time, I was on my way to see Ah Ming to whom I had been summoned that morning. It seems that the old man had been ill for some days, but had declined medical attendance, and when I saw him sitting on a stool in a semi-comatose condition, I told his friend that he was dying. I had him laid on a couch, and found that beyond high fever, and rapid pulse and respiration there was nothing to arouse suspicion of infectious disease. He died before receiving medicine. Dr. Weddick did not consider autopsy necessary.

Case No. 3. Leaving him, I passed on to the Sam Sling store and restaurant, in the same block, to visit the manager, Ah Ming. I had attended him on former occasions and knew how easily he became prostrated under a comparatively slight attack of illness. He was apparently suffering from severe malarial symptoms, chills, and high fever over 105°. There were no symptoms pathognomonic of plague, with the exception of a very slight enlargement of the left femoral glands. When I took Dr. Weddick to see this case on February 7th, he did not regard it as suspicious; whilst Dr. Wood told me that the gland forwarded to him for examination did not resemble that of a plague patient, and that on receiving it, he and Dr. Hoffman smiled, thinking that it was a false alarm. Microscopic evidence showed the bacilli. When I last saw Ah Ming, late on the night of February 8th, he was sensible, his temperature had yielded considerably to hypodermic injections of quinine, he was covered with a profuse perspiration, and was apparently suffering from cardiac syncope, for which I injected strichnine nitrate. He died early on the 9th.

Cases Nos. 4 and 5. There were a Japanese woman and her baby, named respectively Yaso and Se Morikawa. They had come from Camp 7, Spreckelsville, about fifty days previously. Late on the night of February 8th having been summoned to visit them at Kahului, where they were living in the same block as the other cases, I found them to be suffering from high fever, the woman complaining of severe abdominal pain, the child showing symptoms of bronchitis. The child died during the night, the woman on the following day. In the light of the other cases, I consider both these cases of plague, although in examination after death in the presence of the sheriff and myself, Dr. Weddick found no enlarged glands and considered that an autopsy was unnecessary.

Case No. 6. The last sufferer, Ah

Sam, came to my office on the 9th inst. He had come from the Chinese laundry store at Kahului, in the same block as the previous case, and was staying at a house in Wailuku. His temperature was 105°. I gave him medicine and directed him to see me on the following morning. Next day, the 10th, he returned, complaining of pain in his right axillary region. On examination, found two painful enlarged glands, and requesting him to wait, I telephoned immediately to the hospital for the sheriff and Dr. Weddick, who were there. On their arrival I told them that we must declare that the disease was plague, and requested the Government physician to examine the case. He agreed with me, and the sheriff at once proceeded to place Wailuku and Kahului in quarantine, whilst the patient was left under guard on my office veranda until he could be conveyed to Kahului, which was done shortly afterwards. There he died.

I trust that after perusal of the above facts it will be apparent to the general public as it is to those inhabitants of this island who are aware of the true course of events, that I have not been remiss in my duty towards my fellow-citizens.

(Signed) EDWARD ARMITAGE, Diploma in Public Health of the University of Cambridge.

GENERAL MAUI NEWS.

Extracts from the New Paper Published at Wailuku.

MAUI, Feb. 22.—The following By Authority, signed by Dr. Garvin, appears in the Maui News:

The town of Kahului, Maui, is declared to be infected by bubonic plague. Strict quarantine regulations are now in force and no traffic in or out of Kahului will be permitted except by authorized passes for individuals and approved permits for freight.

Through freight from clean vessels will be landed on the Kahului wharf under strict quarantine and shipped direct into outside districts without contact with the infected portion of the town.

No merchandise now in Kahului will be permitted to leave the town excepting a limited number of articles capable of easy and absolute disinfection.

All mail matter (local and foreign) leaving Kahului will be thoroughly fumigated. All dwellings, cesspools, closets and drains should be put into a sanitary condition, and cases of sickness be reported at once to the nearest physician.

Wailuku Water Works.

For several years past Wailuku and Kahului have been hoping for a system of water supply from Iao valley. The Legislature voted the necessary appropriation and several beginnings were made, but heretofore nothing has been accomplished. At one time the pipe was sent here, but for some unexplained reason it was reshipped to Honolulu.

Finally the people of Wailuku and Kahului became insistent, and aided by the Honolulu press have finally induced the Government to begin work. Under the supervision of Mr. J. T. Taylor, plans have been drafted for reservoirs and pipe lines, lands, rights of way and water rights have been acquired, and pipe ordered from the Coast. The pipe arrived on the steamer Cleveland and is now at the Wailuku depot.

A recent letter from Mr. Taylor brings the pleasing news that he is coming to Wailuku as soon as possible to begin the actual work of construction. There is no scarcity of labor here for that purpose, and the next few months will probably see the completion of our long-hoped-for and waited-for water works.

Miscellaneous Notes.

No stage between Wailuku and Lahaina this week.

The Wailuku sanitary sub-inspectors are doing their work well and faithfully.

The schools in Kahului, and also in all adjoining districts, have been closed temporarily.

The Honolulu Board of Health is to be commanded for prompt attention to the needs of Maui.

Notable differences were observed between the bacilli of Honolulu and those of Iao.

Dr. Winslow is in charge of the sick on the Wailuku plantation during Dr. Weddick's enforced absence.

Central and East Maui have been receiving copious and much-needed showers during the past few days.

Dr. Garvin has splendidly vindicated the wisdom of the Board of Health in selecting him for the responsible position to which he has been assigned at Kahului.

Attorney George Hons returned from Honolulu on the Lehua last Wednesday, bringing a bountiful supply of sulphur and rough on rats for free distribution.

Geo. Cummings and Ed. Montgomery are authority for the statement that Dr. Boote had himself quarantined in Kahului on purpose—but they don't state the purpose.

The road being built between Hana and Nahiku by Judge McKay is rapidly nearing completion, and the Judge hopes to return to Wailuku and resume his duties as district magistrate within a month or so.

Manager Wells of the Wailuku Sugar Company states that if even one case of plague develops on the plantation, he will immediately shut down the mill and suspend operations until the district is declared free from all further contagion. A sensible resolution.

There is no lack of hotel accommodations at Wailuku, which is destined to be one of the noted health resorts of the Islands in the near future, and ample accommodations will always be found for Island and tourist travel. With Iao valley and Haleakala as attractions, much of the latter may be expected.

One of the Chinamen who afterwards became a victim of the plague stated it as his opinion that it had been brought to Kahului in Chinese New Year goods which had been brought from Honolulu some months since and had remained unopened till needed for their New Year festivities. There is not much doubt but that this is the true theory of its origin as all the surrounding circumstances seem to corroborate his opinion.

WHAT WE EAT

Report on Food for Last November.

The Delay Caused by Plague--Milk Samples, Beer, Vinegar Coffee and Preserves.

Food Commissioner Shorey's report for the month of November has just been given out by the Board of Health. It was delayed because of the plague. After making a long tabulated statement of analyses of milk from various dairies, which is valuable to the reading public because the names of the dairies are not given, the Commissioner's report goes on as follows:

There have been no milk cases in the District Court this month. In the case of J. Fernandez, appealed to the Circuit Court, the sentence of the lower court—\$50 fine—was sustained.

Beer From Hilo.

Eleven samples of beer from Hilo have been examined for salicylic acid and were found free from it. The following brands were examined:

Milwaukee Bohemian Pabst 2
Export Milwaukee Pabst 2
Budweiser Lager 2
A. B. C. Bohemian 1
Wieland Draught 1
Blue Ribbon Pabst 2
Olympia Pale Export 1
Anheuser-Busch Pale 1

Vinegar Analysis.

Four samples of vinegar have been examined; result as follows:

No. 1—Acetic acid, 5.44 per cent; total solids, 2.25 per cent; phosphates, large amount. This was sold in bottles as "Family Vinegar." It is a malt vinegar colored with caramel; a good No. 2—Acetic acid, 7.90 per cent; total solids, 1.42 per cent; phosphates, fair. This was sold as cider vinegar at 50 cents per gallon. It is not cider vinegar, but a mixed article made from spirit and probably wine vinegar colored with caramel.

No. 3—Acetic acid, 4.50 per cent; total solids, 0.75 per cent; phosphates, small amount. This was sold as cider vinegar at 25 cents per gallon. It is spirit vinegar colored with caramel.

No. 4—Acetic acid, 5.08 per cent; total solids, 0.55 per cent; phosphates, small amount. This was sold as cider vinegar at 30 cents per gallon. Is spirit vinegar colored with caramel.

Five samples of flavoring syrups—strawberry and raspberry—were examined, and all found to be artificial, both in flavor and color. Two were colored with carmine, one with an ailine color, name unknown, and one with fuchsin. The use of this last color should be prohibited, as the commercial article generally contains arsenic.

Coffee and Preserves.

By my instruction Mr. Myhre obtained forty-one samples of ground coffee, as sold in bulk, chiefly in Chinese stores. This coffee is all sold for pure coffee at 30 to 35 cents per pound; one sample only was sold at 20 cents per pound. Twenty of the samples contained chicory; three in very large amount; two, in addition to chicory contained beans or some cereal.

Belief Work.

The Snider Preserve Company of Cincinnati, manufacturers of Snider's Home-made and Sunnyside Catups, have written to a local firm that they do not now use salicylic acid as a preservative in their catups. Recent importations of these catups have been examined and found to contain no salicylic acid. They are preserved with benzoic acid. This change was made prior to agitation here.

Two samples of tomato soup, the same brand in which lead was found in a former sample, were examined and found to be free from lead.

A sample of Melrose Tomato Catsup, put up by Wellman, Peck & Co., San Francisco, was examined for arsenic and found to contain a trace. This catsup is very highly colored and the arsenic is evidently carried in the coloring matter.

Five cans of Daisy Brand Condensed Milk were confiscated as unfit for food.

EDMUND C. SHOREY,
Food Commissioner and Analyst.

Seeks Citizenship.

A dispatch from Salt Lake, Utah, says: In 1889 the application of several Hawaiians for admission to citizenship was passed upon by the courts here, the decision being that they were not eligible, as they belonged to a prohibited race. Since that time the Republic of Hawaii has been annexed to the United States, so that when George William Lam of Tooele, a native of Hawaii, this morning applied to Judge Hiles for citizenship his honor said he believed that the applicant was eligible, but wished to look up the matter thoroughly before passing upon it. The case will come up for final decision in a short time.

FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cure make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Warren, who commands the right wing of the British forces that began weeks ago the advance to relieve Ladysmith, has been one of the most prominent figures mentioned in South African war news lately. His command consists of the Fifth division of the British army. General Buller is in command of the left wing.

THE CABINET

Approval of Hilo R. R. Co.'s Terminal.

The Questions of Pauahi Street Extension and the Pardon of Henry Neubaur.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Cabinet met yesterday morning at the usual hour. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper. Mr. L. A. Thurston was also present. The minutes of the meeting of February 21st were read and approved.

It was voted that the application of the Hilo Railroad Co., dated January 11th, 1909, as amended by its letter of February 21st, 1909, for the approval of the government of the location of the terminal grounds of the said company at Waiakea, Hilo, Hawaii, be granted as to lots 1 and 3 according to the detailed description of the map filed with such petition; it being expressly understood that the approval by the government of the location in question does not, in view of President McKinley's proclamation concerning government land, operate to convey title to the said company, but is only effectual for purposes other than such conveyance of title. After discussion it was also voted that the said company may lay its tracks on the makai side of the government wharf at Waiakea and approach thereto, subject to the right of the government to cause the same to be removed on thirty days' notice; it being understood that in the use of such location and wharf the public roads and rights of way and the public use of the said wharf shall not be obstructed.

It was voted that the matter of the burnt district be referred to the Interior Department for the survey and location of streets and lands and extension thereof.

The question of the extension of Pauahi street was taken up and after full discussion it was voted that the Minister of the Interior be requested to call a road jury for the purpose of ascertaining the advisability of extending Pauahi street to Fort street.

After considerable discussion and a review of the facts it was voted that the Cabinet advise the President to grant a pardon to Henry Neubaur upon receiving the advice and consent of the Council of State.

Funds dispensed for Stranger's Friend Society \$102.00

Funds dispensed for American Relief Fund 76.00

Funds dispensed by Associated Charities 8.90

IT'S INDISPENSABLE.

Because It's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, fitting in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Belief Work.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associated Charities was held in the manager's office February 20 at 3 p. m., President S. B. Dole in the chair. The manager's report for January was as follows:

Number applications for assistance 12</p

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EDITED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1890.

LESSONS OF BULLER'S DEFEAT.

The steamer Charles Nelson arriving at Makaweli, Kauai, brought Coast newspapers of the 10th and 11th inst., but none of them found their way to Honolulu on the inter-island steamers which came yesterday. The only knowledge we have of their contents is through private correspondence. Mr. Freese, chemist of the Makaweli plantation, in a letter to Mr. Scott of Carlton, Neill & Co., says: "The San Francisco papers of February 11th received on the Nelson state that Buller had been forced back across the Tugela river again." As this news accords with that of the Advertiser's Associated Press special service up to noon of the 9th, it is not an occasion for surprise. It was painfully apparent in our own advices that Buller, in trying to force the entrenched sharpshooters of Joubert's army had taken too high a contract and was about to suffer the consequences.

The trouble with the British Generals is that they are as hide-bound by military tradition as were the Germans and Austrians whom Napoleon demoralized by his genius for original campaigning. Like Bourbons they learn nothing and forget nothing. The student of military history will see no difference between the tactics employed by White, Gatacre, Methuen and Buller in turn and those which wrought the ruin of Braddock in the Pennsylvania wilderness and of Pakenham at New Orleans. Confronting a concealed line of perfect marksmen these British Generals order their commands to fix bayonets and advance, officers and men disdaining cover and depending upon dash and discipline for success. The history of all wars shows that this is a fatal policy. The instances where well-manned intrenched positions have been carried by assault are few and far between. In nine cases out of ten such positions have to be reduced by siege or by concentrating a superior number of well-trained guns for bombardment; in the tenth case, success is usually due to a demoralized and inefficient defense such as was exhibited by the French after the initial disasters of the war with Prussia and by the Spaniards at El Caney and San Juan hill in the American skirmish with Spain. For the usual course of things witness Grant's unsuccessful effort to carry the works at Vicksburg and Petersburg, Banks' failures at Port Hudson, Burnside's at Fredericksburg and Lee's at Gettysburg. These are bloody examples of the futility of leading the bravest men into the open to attack men equally brave and numerous and well-armed behind earthworks.

It is as the United Service Gazette (British) remarked awhile ago. The whole theory of tactics must be altered or the British in South Africa must accept ultimate defeat. There is no other remedy. But one way offers to meet the Boers in the hills and that is to approach them from tree to tree and rock to rock and give them as good as they send; to enter, in fact, upon a gigantic guerrilla war. This may be galling to the proud-spirited British officers with their traditions of upright valor but it cannot be so galling as defeat. And defeat is as sure for Roberts as for Buller if he undertakes to crush the rock by the impact of the wave.

THE DECISION TO BURN.

The Board of Health has resolved to burn the Hotel stables. As in the Pantheon case, it took a third victim to achieve the result. Mr. Hatch's excuse for the previous non-action of the Board is an incorrect defense of a weak cause which would have been better left unsaid. The Japanese who was taken from the stables on the 20th ult., and died on the 21st, was taken sick in the stables, where he lived and slept. Ahung did not live at the stables, but he became ill there; lay there under a blanket on Thursday week, returned and remained for some time on Monday last and died the same day. Mr. Hatch speculates in all kinds of possibilities as to where else they might have been or might have become infected. Speculations are unnecessary and are rendered valueless by the fact that wherever else they might have been or were not, they were at the stables.

Mr. Hatch says that neither of these cases proved anything, but bases his vote to burn exclusively upon the third case. His logic is difficult to follow, in view of the fact that the third victim only worked a week at the Hotel stables, was not sick there at all, and has remained at his home, a mile away from the stables, throughout his sickness.

However, all is well that ends well. A substantial, though tardy, advance has been made toward destroying a center of infection. A prompt execution of the decision will be the best earnest that the Board means to live up to its previous rigorous record.

This journal has been obliged by its

convictions to differ with the Board upon this subject, and it has expressed the divergence of thought in explicit language. Nothing that it has said or that the Board has done will, however, diminish by a line its untiring efforts in the work of suppressing the plague, or lessen its support of the Board of Health in every measure, however radical, which the Board may desire for stamping out the disease. What it has in the past demanded, however, and what it will continue to advocate is action, radical action, continuous action.

If there is any lesson to be learned from this case it is expressed in the phrase: "Give the public the benefit of the doubt;" or, as the Sanitary Committee expresses it: "When in doubt, burn the house."

WHAT LITTLE HAS DONE.

We hope the Olaa Settlers' Association, which sent Mr. Little to Washington, is deriving solace from his work. This association consists of free and independent squatters, who, wishing to avail themselves of the easier grab which the United States land law permits, sent Mr. Little on to get a ruling from Washington against the further primacy of the Hawaiian land law. By dint of considerable free and easy lying done both at Washington and in this city, the plot succeeded to the extent that the operations of the Hawaiian law were suspended, awaiting the further action of Congress.

This policy stopped the growth of Hawaii in a minor agricultural way by heading off the small farmer. That desirable citizen could no longer obtain public land either from this Government or from that of the United States. Of course the Olaa squatters, so far as their titles went, were no better off than before; in fact, they were much worse off than they had expected to be after Mr. Little had exposed President McKinley to his hypnotic importunity. Little, however, saved his face in Olaa by means of the pledge that he would remove every trace of the Hawaiian land laws from the Cullom Bill.

He tried to perform this contract, and what have we as a result? The letter from Mr. Armstrong, printed on the first page of today's Advertiser, shows that Little and his nondescript allies have induced the Senate Committee on Territories to agree upon a hybrid land law by which, when a transfer of public realty is made here, under the laws of Hawaii, the deed, to be valid, must be ratified at Washington. What effect must this proviso have upon the poor squatter or the small farmer? Can he go to Honolulu, record his homestead entry and return home to "prove up" on it? Not he. Instead he must do all that and besides pay a Washington lawyer, or send some one from these Islands, or go to the capital himself, so as to get final and favorable action there. The expense of this undertaking would be large and the delay vexatious. To make the round trip to Washington from Honolulu would cost our friend the squatter about \$400, saying nothing of board, fees and incidentals in Washington itself. If he needed a claim agent or a lawyer there it would be so much more. Then if some disappointed rival for the property wanted to file a deposition at Washington against the transfer he could force endless and costly hearings and re-hearings. Long before the end were reached the small farmer would tire out. Not so the rich man who wanted a deed. He could afford to send a lawyer and keep one in Washington if he cared to do so. The question of expense, if he coveted a given piece of property, would be of small concern to him; and he might find it profitable to raise objections to the transfer of any land at all to the small home-builder.

So, on the whole, Mr. Little has made it easy for the rich man to get Hawaiian public land and hard for the poor man; has encouraged the land barons and discouraged the squatter; and in the name of "Americanism"—a word which takes the place of patriotism as the last refuge of the carpet-bagger—has induced the Committee on Territories to agree upon the most un-American land measure conceivable. Perhaps it is a growing sense of his colossal blunder and the harm he has done to his clients, the Olaa Squatters' Association, which has induced Mr. Little to apply for an Alaska judgeship. One could hardly blame him for wanting to go a long way off.

ENGLAND AND HER FOES.

Buller is in a bad way, but Roberts and Kitchener have made substantial progress. Their troops are the first to enter Boer territory and they have succeeded in relieving Kimberley and Cecil Rhodes. The Boer General Cronje is in full retreat towards Bloemfontein, the capital of Orange Free State, where, if he mans the fortifications, he can make a long stand. Dr. Leyds says some Boer surprises are in store for the British on the line of march, but he is not advised of the surprises the British may have in store for the Boers. The Orange Free State is mainly level veldt and the Dutchmen, if they fight at all outside of Bloemfontein, will have to do so minus a good many tactical advantages which their comrades of the Transvaal have among the hills.

A new danger to British prestige exists on the Indian frontier, where Russia is making inexplicable military preparations. If the Tsar means to fight, an extraordinary strain will be put on British strength and courage. However, the resources of Great Britain in such an emergency are manifold. Her fleet is ready to engage the Russians in the Baltic, when the ice breaks, and on the Asiatic coast. She may ally herself with Japan and bring on the psychological moment for the little brown men to invade Corea and Siberia. Furthermore, the chance might be afforded to turn the Dreibund into a Vierbund, while on the borders of India itself the British and their disciplined native allies could, in defending the mountain country from the Russians, imitate the defensive work of Joubert on the Tugela.

Old England is arousing herself and the people who think that she is incapable of great deeds and great triumphs have only to wait on the developments of the next few weeks and gain surprises of their own.

If Milwaukee gets the Democratic National Convention that grand but thirsty old party will be sure to form a larger there.

The Samoan treaty has now gone into effect and the way is open for Brother Sewall to compromise on the Governorship of Tutuila.

It was a long head that kept Brother Loebenstein from Washington. He now has the satisfaction of seeing his own votes all right and Little's becoming less.

Advices from Washington indicate that Statesman Bob Wilcox shares the anxiety of some of his distinguished fellow citizens here to have General Hatch return home.

"When in doubt burn the house!" If the Board of Health people will adopt this motto they will leave the public no chance to entertain the doubt which justified them in burning the Board.

Paul Isenberg, a heavy investor in the Hotel stables, publicly stated on Saturday that he wanted the premises burned. Mr. Isenberg did not share the doubts expressed by Attorney Hatch. For that matter hardly anybody else did.

A German armored cruiser is going to stop at Havre in recognition of the French World's Fair. She will be the first German warship to visit French waters since the war of 1870, and while she is there her officers and men will doubtless put in a few hours every day remembering the Maine.

President McKinley has decided not to "again call the Hawaiian Legislature into life." Imagine his feelings when he learns that the miracle has already been performed, so far as the lower House is concerned, by Speaker Kaulukou. We're a swift people out here when there's a possible salary in sight.

The carpet-bagger will be excluded from the Governorship by the terms of the Cullom Bill. The incumbent must be a resident. As to the definition of carpet-bagger, we presume it even covers the case of a man who comes here on the Federal salary-list and calls himself a resident while being received as an official guest.

The passage in Mr. Armstrong's Washington letter, referring to the compliments paid Mr. Dole by President McKinley, makes good reading for the best friends of Hawaii. People who are banking on other men than Mr. Dole for Territorial Governor are not likely to appreciate the news, but happily they are becoming fewer and fewer and fewer.

We are bound to say that investigation does not show ulterior motives on the part of the Board of Health in connection with the Hotel stables. That phase of the discussion may as well be dismissed. The Board appears to be acting conscientiously enough, but with what the Advertiser and the greater part of the public believe with inconsistency and wrong judgment.

The refusal of the insurance companies to pay losses caused directly or indirectly by sanitary fires, hits hard. One result will doubtless be a crop of lawsuits against the Government. The most of these may be compromised, but in any event the echoes of our plague experience promise to be heard in the local courts for a long time to come.

The first number of the long-expected Maui News, G. B. Robertson, editor and proprietor and Mrs. G. B. Robertson, business manager, has reached this city, hailing from Wailuku. It is a six-column quarto and is newsworthy and interesting despite the fact, as editorially announced, that shipping intelligence and some outside news was "crowded out by a rush of very important plate matter." The editor promises to make the News better as he goes along, and in that work we wish him every success. He has a good start and is in a virgin field. Good luck to him.

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

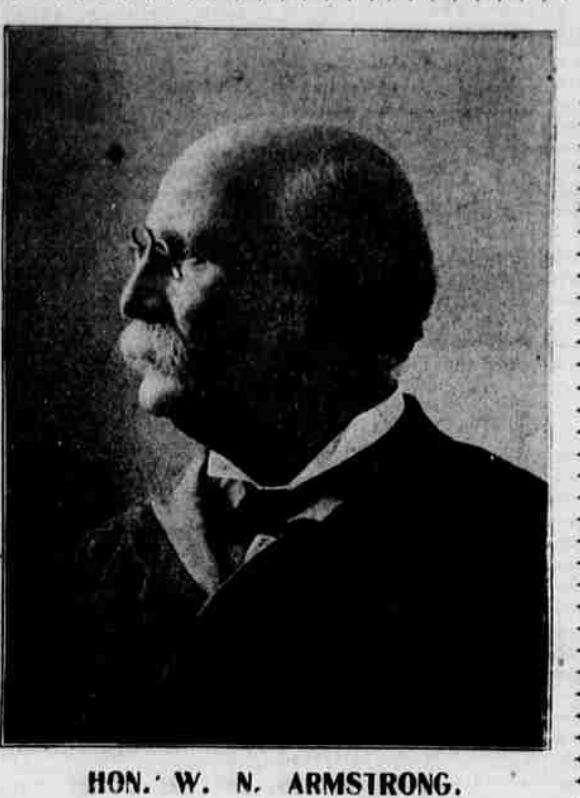
How the Opposition Bungled.

THE POOR MAN AND LAND

Col. Little and His Friends Have Made a Blunder—Outlook For Cullom Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1890.

The report of the House Committee on Territories on the Hawaiian



HON. W. N. ARMSTRONG.

Bill is now ready, and will probably be presented, with the amended bill, to the House tomorrow.

The debate in the committee room has been interesting and suggestive. The sections of the bill were taken up one by one and discussed. The committee permitted any person to be present who had an interest in Hawaiian affairs. General Hartwell and Mr. W. O. Smith were constantly called upon for information regarding Hawaiian laws, and were encouraged to make suggestions at any time. Representing generally the "Opposition" were Celsius Moreno, R. W. Wilcox, Mr. Cayless and Mr. Little.

There had developed in the committee debate some partisanship. The number of the committee is seventeen. The chairman, Mr. Knox, desired especially that the report of the committee should be unanimous, for it was to be greatly facilitate action in the House. Several of the Democratic members, acting upon information given by the Opposition, desired to make changes in the bill, and especially they desired to strike out the Hawaiian land laws and substitute the Federal land laws. The ground for making this change was alleged corruption of the Hawaiian Executive and Judiciary as forcibly urged by Mr. Little.

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This morning the Hawaiian representatives of the Government and the Chamber of Commerce had an interview with the President, in company with Senator Cullom. The President expressed the warmest sympathy with the residents of Honolulu and his desire to aid them in his official capacity. His remarks about President Dole were extremely cordial and flattering. He could not speak in higher terms of any person who holds office under him. They were not made with reference to political affairs.

spoke strongly on this point. No action was made, however, to any persons or candidates for the office.

Unquestionably the views of Congress on the expansion question have been taking more definite shape within the last two weeks. The nation is on the eve of a Presidential election and the issue involved in expansion must be carefully settled now. There will be a long debate over the relations of the new territories to the Federal Government. If the Hawaiian Bill is taken up before the bill for the government of Puerto Rico, the whole question of the extension of the Constitution will be taken up and discussed in all its bearings. It will not be limited to the Hawaiian Bill. That will be only the text from which there will be departures in all directions. A Democratic member of the House, taking for his text, last week, the Appropriation Bill, delivered a speech, in which he attacked and sharply criticized the decision of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, which holds that the Constitution was not expressly extended to Hawaii by the Annexation Act. The speech was a partisan attack upon the Republican party.

The disposition of the friends of the Hawaiian Bill is to keep it back until the whole question of the expansion of the Constitution has been thrashed out

TRADE PILIKIA

Business Hardships of Quarantine.

J. G. Rothwell Writes of the Injury Being Done the Average Trader in Honolulu.

Editor Advertiser: The public of the Territory of Hawaii have before them a problem of unusual gravity and seriousness, in the present visitation of bubonic plague; a subject worthy indeed of strict attention and earnest effort on the part of every individual.

Persons of every nationality and class have devoted much time and energy to the general stamping out of the disease, acting in conjunction and harmony with the Board of Health and the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, with the result that the plague is practically conquered, and can no longer be considered to be epidemic, a condition that should lend encouragement and add to the efforts of those who have been and still are engaged in the suppression of the scourge, which now appears to be fully under control, certainly as relates to the epidemic form.

But there are other considerations pressing which although not as urgent, call for immediate attention; indications of complaint and restiveness are becoming current among those whose financial and trade interests are being dangerously imperiled and menaced, men whom the present quarantine regulations bear upon with perilous effect to their commercial existence; such men are giving and are expected to give the time of their paid employees to the general cause without complaint, but unless some relief soon be given many of them will be compelled to reduce their staff of employees, with the result that they will not then have men available for inspection work.

So far as can be learned, not a solitary case of plague has been traced to the shipment of goods of American or European origin, and there seems to be no sound reason why the strict quarantine, which bears so heavily on the merchants of the city, should not be immediately lifted or greatly modified. That there is danger in shipment of Oriental freight has been proven, and the precautions against this class of goods are not questioned, except that they have been woefully insufficient; but even in this merchandise, it has not been satisfactorily shown whether or no the disease has been communicated by fumigation, or unfumigated goods, or both; nevertheless during the past few days Oriental merchandise has been pretty thoroughly distributed from the wharves to all parts of the town.

The vital question is, what is the danger from goods of American and European origin, and is it still necessary to tie up the island trade so tightly as to seriously menace the financial standing of all purely mercantile interests, and to persist in a course that is bound soon to result in disaster to many? It is not recorded that any cases have resulted among the wharf laborers who have handled the many thousand tons of freight on the wharves; the only cases that could possibly come under this head are one or two among the laborers who had been engaged in handling goods at the Aala warehouse, but it has not been shown that these men did not contract the disease by accidence and partaking of some of the eatables in Chinatown, and in view of the immunity of the men on the wharves, the inference is fair that these particular cases were so communicated.

To continue to enforce regulations under present circumstances as they are now being enforced, is only to advertise conditions that do not exist, and others, particularly abroad will certainly not consider us in any better situation than we represent ourselves to be.

The time has come for us to do business with one hand and fight the plague with the other, and the suggestion is now made that it is in order to enlarge the schedule of goods that may be safely distributed in accordance with the dictates of experience and the necessities of trade, and to withdraw unreasonable restrictions, which can only result if longer continued in financial disaster.

J. G. ROTHWELL.

WAHIAWA SUGAR CO.

Capitalized at \$500,000.—Stock Subscribed For Officers.

The articles of association of the Wahiawa Sugar Company, filed yesterday at the Interior Department, show that John Emmeluth, A. E. Nichols, Frank Hustace, L. Schweitzer and G. M. Whitney are the promoters of the joint stock company formed for the raising of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar and all business incidental thereto. The concern is capitalized at \$500,000 with shares at a par value of \$100. The right to increase the capital from time to time to \$3,000,000 is also a part of the agreement.

All of the capital stock is subscribed for principally by the incorporators. One hundred fifty thousand dollars is paid up by leases to about 20,000 acres of land in the Waialua district embracing lands of G. Galbraith, Bishop Estate, Halstead Estate and others. The articles of incorporation provide that no stockholder is to be liable for the debts of the corporation beyond such an amount as may be due and unpaid on the share or shares held by him.

The officers are A. E. Nichols, president; J. Emmeluth, vice-president; G. M. Whitney, treasurer; and L. Schweitzer, secretary.

James H. Hunt has been suspended as chief of the Fire Department, pending the investigation of charges of neglect of duty brought before the Board of Commissioners of the Honolulu Fire Department. Charles H. Thurston has been made acting chief.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HAWAII NEWS

Burning of the Serrao Premises.

Dr. Wood Criticised--Meeting of Hilo Teachers--Condensed News of the Island.

The following news is taken from the Hilo Herald of February 22:

When Dr. Wood ordered the Serrao store burned he did so upon the strength of a cursory glance at a microscopical slide made from some of the matter taken from a decomposed gland from the body of Mrs. Serrao; a bacteriological examination had not been made by Dr. Hoffmann. The tests usually applied were not made for the reason that there was not time between the receipt of Dr. Moore's letter in Honolulu and the departure of Dr. Wood and party for Hilo. But the distinguished head of the Honolulu fire brigade said "burn" within a few minutes after arrival in Hilo, and burn it was.

Sheriff Andrews arranged with Fire Chief Vannatta to have the fire started at 4 a. m. Friday, owing to the prevailing winds at that hour being usually from the land, but Providence was opposed to the scheme, for when that hour arrived a gale was blowing from all points of the compass. Chief Vannatta had the engine tried with a view to using it later in the day, but a plug blew out after a few turns of the wheel and it required several hours' labor to fit a new one.

The wind between 9 o'clock and noon was favorable, but the engine was not so the work of destruction had to be delayed. After noon the owners of property adjoining the Serrao store began making preparations for saving their buildings in the event of the wind changing. A fence was built in front of the Spreckels block and Demosthenes Lycurgus had a number of bags tacked on the side of his building next to where the fire was to take place. Then the engine was tried again and once more the plug was blown into the sea.

Sheriff Andrews decided to have the Serrao building pulled over on to the beach if possible, so that the danger to other buildings would be lessened, but this was not practicable, owing to the fact that a portion of it rested on a stone wall. He then decided to have it pulled down when the fire had burned sufficiently to permit it. A chain was fastened to the underpinning and a block and tackle attached. The prison gang brought stacks of dried cane tops and by the direction of the sheriff these were placed under the building and in storeroom. A portion of the iron roof was taken off and holes cut in the floor and the side of the building in order to make a draft. When this work was completed kerosene was liberally sprinkled over the floor and stock of goods, a stack of fifty-seven bags of coffee standing in one corner of the room being well saturated with it. At 5 o'clock the torch was applied directly under the building and the fire rapidly worked its way upward, and in a few minutes burst through the roof. In ten minutes it had reached the oil boxes piled near the window on the Waianae street side and the spectators on the postoffice veranda moved away expecting an explosion, but none took place.

Chief Vannatta had one set of men posted on Front street using water from the hydrants and throwing it on the front of the Lycurgus building. On the beach side the men handled another pipe, the water being pumped from the sea, and between these there was not a moment when the surrounding buildings were in danger. The fire worked from the Waianae street corner, but progress was retarded by the bags of coffee piled against a partition between the main store and an adjoining room. When the fire had reached the floor at one end of the building an effort was made to pull away the underpinning, but it could not be done, and a prisoner was sent under the building with an axe and told to cut away. But the fire was too hot for him and after several ineffectual blows he retired and Sheriff Andrews undertook the task and did it effectually. Then a long pull and a strong pull let the building settle on the beach. In an hour from the time the torch was applied the place was reduced to a smouldering heap and not a microbe was visible. No rats were seen during the fire, and it is supposed they made their way out through the sewer. The safe generally used by Mr. Serrao was removed from the building before the fire, but an old one lies in the ruins. It is said the safe removed will be kept in quarantine for the usual period.

It was decided to destroy the dwelling occupied by the Serrao's on Saturday and arrangements were made to move the family to Cocoanut Island that morning. An estimate was made of the building and contents, and at 4 p. m., after preparations had been made, the torch was applied and in thirty-five minutes the place was a mass of ashes. Nothing was allowed to be removed by Mr. Serrao, not even the portrait of his wife, and a \$600 piano went up in smoke. The firemen had less difficulty at this fire, owing to the fact that there was no building close to the one burned.

Meeting of Hilo Teachers' Union.

Rain, illness and plague rumors were joint elements of disturbance in the plans of the program committee, yet a goodly assemblage of teachers and an interesting session were the rewards of their labors. Miss West's class in singing was the first number. These pupils have but recently been trained in two part singing by the tonic sol fa method and did credit to a faithful, painstaking teacher. The same class next reduced a pile of sand to a semblance of the island of Maui answering numerous questions relative to structure and division, with principal business and educational features of the island. In a discussion on rocks as inmates of school museums



GREAT MOLINEUX TRIAL IN NEW YORK.

The above is a picture of Roland B. Molineux, his father and counsel. Molineux has just been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and, unless pardoned, commuted or given a new trial, will die in the electric chair. He comes of an eminent Brooklyn family and was convicted of poisoning Harry B. Cornish by means of headache powders containing poison.

Miss Deyo mentioned exchange and correspondence with schools in other places as the best means of getting hold of foreign specimens. Perhaps the most interesting article presented was given by Miss Hart on elementary history teaching. The program for the meeting May 25 will be arranged by Misses Richardson, Lyman and West.

News Boiled Down.
The Hackfeld ward of the Hilo hospital is nearly completed.

Dr. Grace returned from Honolulu by the Kainali yesterday.

F. W. Podmore and family will occupy the residence opposite that of Judge Hapal.

Some of the Japanese on the plantations near here quit work yesterday on account of lack of rice.

Good progress is being made on the extension of the Government road to the new bridge across the Wailuku.

The price charged for stevedoring transport cargoes in Hilo harbor is entirely satisfactory to the United States Government.

Messrs. Haywood, Dr. Carmichael and Captain Pond were guests of A. B. Loebenstein for a short time Thursday afternoon.

Olaa plantation and Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co. received seventy and twenty-nine Japanese laborers respectively by the Kainali.

The Japanese charged with assaulting a luna on Olaa plantation was convicted on Wednesday and sentenced to six months hard labor.

The Falls of Clyde brought down 2000 bags of rice and the Kainali brought 300 bags to Hackfeld & Co. It was sold to customers immediately.

The sanitary committee condemned three places on Front street on Wednesday on account of insanitary condition. They are being put in thorough order.

Mr. Kennedy, agent of the Board of Health, has issued orders to the steamship agents that freight cannot be taken from Hilo to ports on this island until further order.

The Conemaugh had bad luck with her horses. Some of them developed influenza after leaving San Francisco and died on the way. Five died after reaching Hilo.

The editor of the Herald is in receipt of a pass from Chester Doyle permitting him to enter the Drilled detention camp at Honolulu. He hopes he may not have an opportunity to recapture in kind.

The Hilo railway bed is finished to nine miles and the contractors are waiting the arrival of the locomotives so that track-laying may begin. The locomotives will be here on the next Matson vessel and it is expected the road will be in operation by April 1 next.

The health committee met yesterday and decided to inaugurate a rat crusade in Hilo. The committee requests that all volunteers to the work meet at the Court House on Sunday next at 2 p. m. to organize, receive instructions and a supply of poison for immediate distribution.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

A Growl at Maui and Honolulu--Items in Brief.

The following is taken from the Hilo Tribune of the 17th instant:

The reports from Maui are no way pleasing; albeit they are such as we are not surprised to hear, even as we shall not be surprised to hear similar reports from the various districts of this island which have taken occasion to show their independence of Hilo by increasing rather than diminishing their traffic with Honolulu, and throwing wider rather than closing tighter their doors--to show their independence of Hilo, for which there was no occasion, since Hilo neither claims nor desires to assume one iota of authority or control over their actions.

The people of Maui indeed took occasion to send weekly letters to the Advertiser, reiterating their unquestioning confidence in the Board of Health, and thanking God they were not as the people of Hilo, kickers, rebellious and eager for self-government and a clean port. We sympathize most fully with the people of Maui, and we hope that in the one brief but deadly attack at Kahului the disease will cease to trouble that island. It is however a little difficult to forget that concert of action which the Maualites so gratuitously undertook with Honolulu and with the other districts of this island to force by weight of ridicule and encouragement to the Honolulu authorities the admission here of passengers and freight from Honolulu. Whether this was to a certain extent done in spite of our resistance, was the cause of the fatal case that has occurred here we do not know. Its cause now is immaterial. The prevention of future cases and the destruction of life, property and business must be our aim.

Honolulu's Levity.
The proceedings of Hilo's unauthorized boards of health, sanitary committees, or whatever else one may choose to call them--under any name they are equally malodorous to the Honolulu

Just a Cough

This is its story:
At first, a slight cough.
At last, a hemorrhage.
At first, easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

quickly conquers your hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption.

Put up in large and small bottles.

A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

The plague record to date shows 63 cases, 54 deaths and 9 recoveries.

The salt on the streets near the waterfront resembled hoar-frost glistening in the sun yesterday.

Captain Wm. A. Whiting has been ordered to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard, in California.

E. C. Macfarlane is expected from the Coast in about two weeks. He writes that his health is very good.

The Hawaiian Stock Exchange has been dissolved. The money on hand in the treasury is to be divided pro rata among the members.

A letter from Spreckelsville, Maui, received by the Lehua, under date of the 24th instant, says: "No deaths; no suspicious cases since Sunday last."

Hon. W. O. Smith sent a handsome wreath to the funeral of the late Major General Lawton. The papers mention it as a beautiful floral tribute "From Hawaii."

The mills on the Maui sugar plantations are running to their full capacity, but it is becoming a serious question as to where they can store their sugar until shipping facilities can be had.

The inquiry into the conduct of the Inverness-shire's crew was concluded Saturday. The verdict of the court if this should be done the trouble now probable that the men will be fined and discharged.

The Board of Harbor Commissioners, recently appointed, consisting of Major Wm. Ennis, Capt. Adam Slaker and Second Lieut. G. R. Hancock, all of the Sixth United States Artillery, met on Thursday afternoon at the office of the Minister of Interior. During the meeting they went into the details of the proposition of harbor extension on the north side, including the land arranged for by the negotiations concluded December 7th between the Executive and the O. R. & L. Co.

Several stockmen were yesterday putting the hard time they are having at present with feed so high and no demand for horses or mules. Some of them have twenty or thirty animals on their hands which have to be fed and stabled at ruinous rates. On account of the quarantine regulations the stock cannot be sold and sent out of the district, or sent out for pasture. Most of the dealers have a number of animals on hand; and, just at present, good horses and mules are being sold for a song.

The Japanese have some superstition regarding the turtle. The other day a great turtle was caught by Chinese fishermen and brought to the Fisherman's wharf, where it was sold to the vendor to wait a while, and hurried away. He returned in a short time with several countrymen, and they purchased the turtle and, carrying him to the wharf, threw him into the water and went away seemingly happy. A Japanese, upon being asked why this had been done, said because the turtle had more brains than anything else that swims in the water.

The tearing down of the Hall building is going merrily on. At the time it was built, 1859, the store now in process of demolition was the prize store of the islands. The firm of Hall & Son was the first in the Islands to import stoves.

The Charles Nelson with a full load of sugar for San Francisco will be ready to leave Makawell about Thursday.

The steamship "Challenger" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about April 10, 1900.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,

Honolulu.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 26, 1890.

NAME OF STOCK. CAPITAL. PAR. VAL. BIS. AS.

AMERICA MARU. 1,000,000. 100. 25. 25.

CHINA. 5,000,000. 100. 24. 23.

CHINA. 1,000,000. 100. 25. 25.

CHINA. 2,000,000. 100. 25. 25.

LORD ROBERTS RESCUES KIMBERLEY FROM SIEGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

phantomstein, and am now going to occupy their ground. Have captured the enemy's laager and stores supplies and supplies of ammunition. Casualties about twenty of all ranks wounded. Kimberley cheerful and well."

Cronje in Full Retreat.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 4:45 a.m.—General Cronje, with a start of a day or two, is seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving northward, General French, with the cavalry, simply stayed over night in Kimberley and then pushed on to get in touch with the retiring enemy. A long Boer wagon train is moving toward Bloemfontein, followed presumably by a large force of British infantry. In their hasty departure the Boers lost quantities of supplies and ammunition.

Military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately, because of transport problems and the need of rest for the troops. He has to feed 70,000 persons in his army and the whole Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railway from Modder river town to Kimberley and revictual the latter. General French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of remounts must be provided.

All over England tonight there has been evidence of public joy. In every theater and public meeting, around the railway stations and in the streets there have been expressions of gladness over the news. The newspapers are editorially rejoicing.

Those who read the news closely see only one disturbing factor in the Cape situation and that is the pressure of the Boers toward Lord Roberts' line of supply through the De Aar, which was never more important than now. The Boers under Commandants Delarey and Grobler are making a persistent effort to penetrate to the railway. They have pushed General Clements back to Arundel and have outflanked him. All are within sixty miles, or two days' hard march, of the Central Railway. Doubtless Lord Roberts has left considerable forces along the line and can send back more if necessary.

An Important Capture.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The following despatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:

"JACOBSDAL, Feb. 17, 5:50 a.m.—General Kelly-Kenny's brigade captured yesterday seventy-eight wagons laden with stores, two wagons of Mauser rifles, eight boxes of shells, ten barrels of explosives and a large quantity of stores, all belonging to Cronje's laager which still being sheltered by our artillery when Kitchener despatched his messenger."

Hopes Running High.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—With General Cronje in full retreat and General Kelly-Kenny harassing his rear, hopes run high that a decisive action will occur if it has not already been fought. The dispatches from Jacobsdal confirm that belief, saying General Cronje has been obliged to "outspan," in other words, form a laager or camp, in order to rest his oxen. This explains General Kelly-Kenny's latest despatch referring to the shelling of the laager, which also brought long expected word of General Kitchener's whereabouts.

That the General who so relentlessly pursued the Khalifa to his doom is supervising the pursuit of General Cronje adds greatly to the confidence of the nation so eagerly awaiting further news. If General Tucker, with the Seventh division, is able to effect the projected junction with the forces of General Kelly-Kenny while the Ninth division, under General Coiville, is rapidly coming up from the rear, the hero of Khartoum should have a sufficient force to decisively engage General Cronje, prevent him from reaching Bloemfontein with an effective force. In the whole Modder district there is such tremendous military activity that it is hard to realize the area covered or grasp the full meaning of the movements.

The Boers, though retreating from Magerfontein, are active elsewhere. A special despatch from Orange river, dated Friday, February 16, says they are attempting to cut the British lines of communications at Graspan, but it is said they are not likely to effect a serious result. They are, however, undoubtedly making a strenuous effort to cut the British lines to De Aar.

On the other hand comes the news that General MacDonald has again accepted Koodoorsberg.

What precautions Lord Roberts has adopted against counter-attacks are not yet known but the War Office and public are thoroughly convinced that he is fully able to cope with all contingencies and that, if it is within human possibility, he will inflict the defeat on General Cronje that is so much more important than the relief of Kimberley, brilliant as was the latter achievement. While General Kelly-Kenny's or rather General Kitchener's despatch referred to the Boer rear guard as being General Cronje's, it is still doubtful if that General is personally with it, and it is possible he may be employing more than one line of retreat.

The reported capture of a large British convoy by the Boers is still not mentioned officially.

There is no news of importance from elsewhere on the scene of war. Despatches from Cape Town announced that enthusiastic demonstrations followed the announcement of the relief of Kimberley.

More Troops Moving.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—The first unit of the special corps of Yeomanry called the Duke of Cambridge's Own, left London this morning to embark at Southampton for South Africa. The force is composed entirely of men of good social position. Lord Abinger wears corporal's stripes while Lord Ailesbury's son is a trooper. Each man had to pay £120 for the privilege of joining, the money going to purchase their outifts, while



LORD ROBERTS OF CANDAHAR.

their pay is donated to the fund for the relief of the widows and children of the killed soldiers. Immense crowds ovated the "Gentlemen Rankers" as they were termed, on their way to the station and the train started amidst remarkable scenes of enthusiasm.

The Duke of Cambridge and other titled personages went to Southampton to bid the Yeomanry farewell.

General Roberts reports the British casualties during the fighting at Jacobsdal as follows: One killed, fourteen wounded and three missing.

A Pessimistic General.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—Major General E. P. Hutton, who recently resigned his post as general commander of the militia in Canada and who is en route to South Africa, for special service, arrived in this city last night and will sail for England today. When questioned concerning the news from Kimberley, he said:

"It does not amount to much. You cannot hold a town with a few mounted men."

A Press Opinion.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—The Morning Leader expert thinks the Boers have entirely abandoned Kimberley and the Modder river points. He adds:

"It is scarcely likely that the Boers will sacrifice many men by further opposing Generals Gatacre and Clements. We do not think they will hold on long in any part of Cape Colony."

"But what will be the effect on Lady Smith? Will the Free State men hang on there while their own land and families have fallen or are about to fall under the care of the advancing British?"

Harassing Cronje.

JACOBSDAL, Friday, Feb. 16, via Modder River.—General Cronje, with 10,000 men is in full retreat towards Bloemfontein. General Kelly-Kenny is fighting a rear guard action and harassing the retreat.

The Boers are reported to be leaving Spyfontein, going in northwesterly direction.

The Boers captured a large convoy as a result of yesterday's (Thursday) fighting at Riet river. The British casualties were comparatively slight in view of the tremendous bombardment. Less than thirty men were wounded and but one killed.

General French's division was enthusiastically welcomed at Kimberley. The officers dined at the club last evening.

The news of the entry into Kimberley has greatly cheered the troops who are working splendidly.

LATEST LONDON CABLE.

The Central Asian Question Dividing Interest With the War.

The following Associated Press cablegram was received in San Francisco half an hour before the Rio de Janeiro left the wharf and sent in care of the purser to the Advertiser. It appeared that afternoon in journals which will arrive here by the next Coast steamer:

LONDON, Feb. 17.—What is known in Great Britain as the Central Asian peril once more obscures the Pacific international aspect of affairs. As viewed by the Man-in-the-Street, the definite news shows that in spite of denials, Russia has advanced a strong front within striking distance of Herat, and whether she intends this as a distinct demonstration against Afghanistan or merely as a blind to draw off attention from or ultimately assist her objects in the Persian Gulf, is merely a matter of surmise. Whatever all this really means, a large portion of the British public and press is devoting serious attention to that shadow of the bear. Though Lord Salisbury refused to discuss the question in the House of Lords, the Associated Press is able to give the opinions of British Government officials, which, in the main, are those of Lord Salisbury, upon this latest development. But, first of all, it will be well to say that no action has yet been taken or decided on by the British. Weeks ago the report of a Russian advance was circulated,

The renewed naval activity has had almost as much to do with the return of national confidence as Lord Roberts' evident grasp of the campaign. While the nation is evidently still looking askance at the new military program introduced this week, there is genuine gratification at learning that the reports that hundreds of thousands of tons of Welsh smokeless coal had been bought for a foreign nation are untrue. There is no substitute for that "breath of empire." It is almost as important as smokeless powder, and were the supply to be seriously diminished it would affect Great Britain's power of defense tremendously.

The navy's activity is also evidenced in its progress with wireless telegraphy. Experiments will shortly occur to ascertain whether it is possible to communicate by this means between ships and balloons. The importance of such a test, in ascertaining the whereabouts of an enemy and countless other points of warfare, cannot be overestimated.

The Queen's personal interest in the men fighting her battles is being constantly illustrated by her visits to

Nettley Hospital and the private houses where the officers and men who were wounded in South Africa. A few days ago Her Majesty stood godmother to the child of a Major's wife, whose husband was killed at Elandsbaai, and has now summoned to Osborne House Badger Dunn, aged 15, of the First Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was the first to cross the Tugela river, though the men of the regiment tried to keep him back. While running with the soldiers, holding his bugle in his right hand, Dunn sounded the "Advance." A bullet struck his arm and the bugle fell. The boy immediately lifted it up with his left hand and repeated the call. He was brought to Nettley Hospital and was visited there by Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, who asked the boy what he would like the Queen to do for him. He replied: "I hope Her Majesty will send me back to the front. I'm to have a medal and three bars because I was in three engagements. My father has only two bars to his medal." The lad's father, a sergeant, returned to the front this week, having recovered from his wound. Dunn was tenderly borne on the shoulders of a delighted populace.

What Will America Do?

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—Mr. H. W. Massingham, formerly the editor of the *Coronation* writes as follows to the *Morning Leader*, under the heading:

What Will America Do?

"A new world power has arisen—the great American people."

"President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay share, I believe, the opinion of the minority of Englishmen that the war in South Africa is an error and a crime. But they remember that, thanks to the pressure from below the British Government, the English Government was benevolently neutral in the Spanish war. Therefore, so far as public opinion will allow them, they would like to sail on an even keel in South Africa. But, as they well know, behind them lies a mighty and, as they will know, an ungovernable force, expressing itself with absolute freedom, forcing its will on party messengers knocking imperatively at the doors of the President."

"Because a few American ladies who had married or fought their way into English society started a hospital ship it was imagined that American sympathies were with British power.

"Nothing can be more unfortunate than any political action that comes from such quarters and is blessed by such negligible persons as Smalley, a New York correspondent."

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CULLOM BILL

Various Amendments
May be Added.

Beet Growers Will Attempt to Have
a Duty Placed Upon Ha-
waiian Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Comparatively few changes will be made in the Cullom Hawaiian bill which is now under consideration in the Senate. This measure, which will be the organic act of the new Territory of Hawaii, was framed by the Hawaiian Commission, consisting of Senators Cullom, Morgan and Representative Hitt, which visited the Islands in the summer of 1898. In one respect, however, the Senate has already shown a disposition to amend the bill. As it now stands the acts of the Legislature, except by the veto of the Governor and a review by the courts, are final. This gives to the Territory of Hawaii a much larger measure of self-government than the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma and the territories which have been admitted to statehood in recent years have ever enjoyed, for in all of those territories the acts of the Legislature were subject to ratification by Congress.

The feeling of many Senators is against granting to the new territory in the Pacific so much greater control of its affairs than New Mexico, for example, which has been a territory for half a century, enjoys, and it was intimated this afternoon by Senator Platt of Connecticut that when the proper time arrived he would move for the insertion in the Cullom Bill of a provision similar to that which obtains in the organic acts of the existing territories.

One other amendment has been suggested by Senator Warren, but there is reason to believe that it will be the subject of some debate. The Cullom Bill provides for a property qualification for voters, but Senator Warren proposes that the Legislature of Hawaii, after January 1, 1903, may submit to the lawfully qualified voters of that territory such changes and modifications in the qualifications for electors as it may see fit, and upon the adoption by a majority vote of such modifications they shall become valid and binding.

There is also a disposition to shorten the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, which the bill fixes at nine years. These Judges are to be appointed by the Governor, who in turn is appointed by the President. In the territories now existing the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Territorial Supreme Court are all appointed by the President.

The judicial system in Hawaii will consist of a Supreme Court for the Territory and a separate and distinct United States District Court presided over by a Judge appointed by the President. Some Senators believe the judicial system of Hawaii should conform more closely with the present territorial system, although members of the Hawaiian Commission are of the opinion that it is best to leave conditions in the Islands as nearly as possible like those that prevailed before annexation.

It has become known in the last few days that the beet sugar interests represented by the Oxnards of Nebraska and California will try to secure the imposition of a 25 per cent duty on Hawaiian sugar as a protective measure for the benefit of the beet sugar growers of the United States. They have taken their cue in this matter probably from the reports of the House and Senate committees on the Puerto Rican bill, providing for a levying of 25 per cent duty both ways on imports and exports between Puerto Rico and the United States. Hawaiian sugar has had free access to the markets of the United States for the last fifteen years under the reciprocity treaty, and such a step as the beet sugar men propose would be a radical departure.

The question also arises whether the United States, having acquired the Hawaiian Islands under the treaty, and the Cullom Bill expressly extending the Constitution of the United States to the Islands, it will be possible to impose any customs duties upon trade between the Islands and the Mainland. Nevertheless, it is known that Senator Burrows of Michigan is prepared to offer such an amendment when the proper time arrives.

The Republican caucus of the Senate this morning decided to add the Alaska code bill to the party program of legislation contemplated at this session next in order to the three measures already decided upon—The Hawaiian Bill, Foraker Bill for Puerto Rico and the Spooner Philippines Bill. Senator Chandler attempted to secure right of way for the Quay case, and claimed that it was a privileged matter under the rules. That much was conceded, but the friends of the Alaska code bill prevailed, and the Quay case may be indefinitely shelved.

There are two bills before the Senate providing for a general code for Alaska, one introduced by Senator Perkins of California and another by Senator Carter. The bill that will be passed will doubtless be composed of the best features of both, but as both are very voluminous much time will probably be required for their consideration.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

A Voluminous Report Submitted—
Some Points of Interest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative W. S. Knox of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Committee on Territories, has completed his report on the bill for the creation of the territorial form of government in the Hawaiian Islands, and it will be submitted to the House tomorrow. The report is a very voluminous document, going exhaustively into all the questions involved and thoroughly covering every phase of the bill, which the committee has

agreed upon after many hearings and much investigation. Chairman Knox says there is imperative need of early enactment of an organic act for Hawaii, as it has become apparent that there is much doubt of the extent of the power granted to the local government of Hawaii by the provisions of the joint resolution of annexation, and in most important respects there is something like an interregnum in Hawaii.

Many doubtful questions of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction have arisen, as well as of criminal procedure, rendering it uncertain whether there is now any tribunal for the decision of important questions affecting property and any existing method by which criminals may be indicted or legal judgments impaled for their trial.

There is also grave doubt concerning the power of the Hawaiian Government to grant franchises for industrial and commercial enterprises or for railways which have been projected. In many respects the business affairs of the Territory are brought to a standstill. Many Americans have bought Government land since the annexation, on which they have built residences and planted crops, but their land titles are now in dispute and cannot be settled until the passage of this bill. Meanwhile no Americans can settle in Hawaii on homesteads or land to be bought from the Government, and a very desirable class of citizens is thereby shut out of this new Territory. The local government is unable even to make public roads over any part of the public domain of Hawaii or carry out plans based on legislation prior to annexation for widening and straightening the streets of Honolulu.

The presence in that city of the bubonic plague is calling for drastic measures by the Hawaiian authorities, involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. In order to provide for these expenditures and to procure funds for the construction of buildings which have been burned in the effort to suppress the pestilence, it is proper and just that a Territorial Legislature be provided by Congress.

Since the adoption of the resolution of annexation large numbers of Japanese contract laborers have been brought into the Islands. Their number is uncertain, but at least 17,000, and probably more than 25,000, and delay in extending the laws of the United States to the Islands will be taken advantage of to increase their number.

The government proposed by the bill for the Hawaiian Islands is territorial in form, similar to that of the later Territories of the United States—a Governor, a Secretary, both appointed by the President; a Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor and Deputy Auditor, Surveyor and High Sheriff, appointed by the Governor.

A Legislature is provided, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives elected by the people. The Territory is to be represented by a Delegate in Congress. The Territory is made a judicial district of the United States, with a District Court. The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court and in Superior Courts to be established by the Legislature. The Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable are extended over the new Territory and the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States are continued in force. The Territory is made a customs and revenue district and becomes subject to the tariff laws of the United States. Chairman Knox says it needs no argument to convince that if it be possible to give the Hawaiian Islands a government like that of the United States Territories—a government which has met the approval of Congress and the American people since the Constitution was adopted and has proved itself adapted to the needs of a free and progressive people—it is desirable to do so.

The American idea of universal suffrage presupposes that the body of citizens who are to exercise it in a free and independent manner have by inheritance or education such knowledge and appreciation of the responsibilities of free suffrage and of a full participation in the sovereignty of the country as to be able to maintain a republican government. Tried by this test, he says, the Hawaiian people meet the requirements for the government proposed.

The report discusses the population of the Islands with a view to establishing this proposition. Of the 103,020 inhabitants in 1898, 31,018 were Hawaiians, 8,485 part Hawaiians, 3,086 Americans, 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, 101 French, 378 Norwegians, 151-190 Portuguese, 24,407 Japanese, 21,616 Chinese and 1,065 of other nationalities. The report says there has doubtless been some increase in the population since 1898 from American and European immigration and a very considerable increase from the importation of Japanese laborers since the passage of the annexation resolution, which may be taken at 20,000, so that the population of the Hawaiian Islands at present may be placed at more than 130,000. Of this population the greater portion are Asiatics—Chinese and Japanese. With the passage of this bill the Chinese will be excluded and the importation of Japanese contract laborers prohibited. Neither the Chinese nor Japanese have political power and were not eligible to citizenship under the Republic of Hawaii, nor could they obtain homestead rights. The Chinese have come to Hawaii intending to return to their native land when possessed of what to them is a competence. The Japanese largely have the same purpose.

The Portuguese will furnish a part of the citizenship of Hawaii. They are orderly, peaceable, intelligent and industrious. The native Hawaiians will furnish also a part of the citizenship. They are industrious, peaceable and generous people. The free school, free church, free press and manhood suffrage have marked their progress. The government of the Islands has shown the same progressive development. All the younger Hawaiians speak, read and write the English language. But perhaps the chief consideration as to the fitness of the Hawaiian people for territorial government is that the dominant class, both in politics and business, is American.

The government and policy of Hawaii will be shaped in accordance with

Americans ideals. Associated with the Americans in Hawaii are the English and Germans, and it seems certain that the chief Hawaiian immigration in the future will be from America and Western Europe.

The persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are defined in article 17 of the Constitution of Hawaii.

Article 17—All persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the republic are citizens thereof.

This includes all who were subjects under the monarchy and all who became citizens of the republic.

The bill proposes to strike out the disqualifications made under the republic to permanently disfranchise many of the inhabitants, especially native supporters of the monarchy. Biennial sessions of the Legislature are provided. The number of representatives is doubled to make it a more popular body. The total authorized indebtedness is limited to 7 per cent of the assessed valuation of property of the Islands. The report says the amendment striking out all property qualifications for election of Senators was made on account of great opposition made to this provision in the committee and by other representatives. It appeared that such a qualification had heretofore existed in Hawaii, and this fact had been salutary, and it is hoped that this amendment will not unfavorably affect either the character of so important a body as the Senate of Hawaii, or ever be the means of vicious legislation.

The provision that the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii shall be a citizen of the Territory was inserted for the reason that it was deemed advisable that the Governor of a Territory so remote, and where conditions were so different from those prevailing in the main land, should have a greater familiarity with the needs of the Territory he was to govern than mere indefinite residence would assure.

The bill provides for the continuing in force of the existing land laws until Congress shall otherwise provide, but to meet objections to the present land laws, it is provided that all land transactions shall receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, who may also reverse, modify, suspend or annul any of said transactions.

The report says it is wise and safe to provide for the organization of the Territorial courts of the Territory of Hawaii by substantially continuing them as now existing under the republic of Hawaii.

The amendment depriving the Legislature of Hawaii of the power of impeaching the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court was made on account of the change in the method of their appointment, from the Governor of the Territory to the President of the United States, and it was deemed unwise to give this power to remove from office Judges appointed by the President, and further reason is that the power of removal is given to the President by the bill.

Provision is made for the administration of the revenue and tariff laws of the United States, which are the laws governing Hawaii, when the present bill shall become a law. The extension of the customs laws and regulations of the United States to the Islands will be of great advantage to the United States, in that it increases the production of goods imported from the United States into Hawaii as against foreign nations, and thus also increases the amount of duties which will be received and which go to the United States.

The effect upon the products of Hawaii imported into the United States is minimized by the reciprocity treaty which existed between Hawaii and the United States, admitting free into the United States a large portion of the products of Hawaii.

The amendment providing for striking out the provision that the United States should share in the cost of the maintenance of the leper settlement in the island of Molokai, the report says, was made at the earnest request of the representatives of the Hawaiian Government.

An attempt has been made heretofore to obtain the consent of the Hawaiian Government to receive certain lepers from the Pesthouse in San Francisco. There also was a like attempt made by the authorities in Samoa. If the United States should bear the expense or a portion of the expense of maintaining these settlements it might lead to the sending of lepers from other parts of the country to Molokai. The annual expense of maintaining the leper settlement is \$110,000.

The provision granting American registry to vessels carrying Hawaiian register, whether permanent or temporary, on August 12, 1898, together with certain particularly enumerated vessels, was made to meet the cases of certain vessels bought in good faith with the intention of Hawaiian registry. They were very few in number, and in addition to those particularly mentioned there are five others which receive the benefit of this section.

The provision of a method in which the Chinese now in Hawaii may obtain certificates of residence is obviously to bring the Chinese in Hawaii under the laws of the United States. The purpose of this section and the general purpose of the bill, wherever possible to make said purpose effective, is that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands may benefit and not injure American labor.

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands will in the future be of great advantage to the United States commercially, as it already has been. The exports of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands for eleven months ending with November were \$4,845,920; in 1898, \$5,891,755; in 1899, \$10,266,157. The imports for the same period from the Hawaiian Islands into the United States were: 1897, \$15,104,242; in 1898, \$16,455,171; in 1899, \$21,672,062.

The report says that whether it be true as a general proposition that trade follows the flag, certainly in relation to Hawaii, it may be truthfully said that trade followed the flag.

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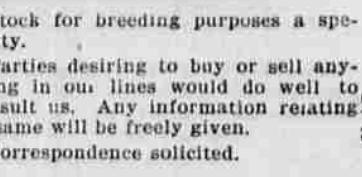
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